[NUMB. 2025.]

South-Carolina

PRO PATRIA, PRO

MONDAY,

THE

GAZETTE.

LEGE, PRO REGE.

DECEMBER 26, 1774.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

STRICTURES *on a Pamphlet, entitled, "A FRIENDLY ADDRESS to all reasonable Americans, on the Subject of our political Confusions."*

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

"Let's canvass Him in his broad Cardinal's Hat."
SHAKESPEAR.

A PAMPHLET, entitled *A Friendly Address to all reasonable Americans*, advertised and sold by Mr. James Rivington, of New-York, is of so extraordinary a nature that it is difficult for any Man, who is interested in the welfare of the Community, whatever contempt he may have for the Performance, to remain silent.—I know not whether the author is a Layman or Ecclesiastic, but he bears strongly the characters of the latter. He has the want of candour and truth, the apparent spirit of persecution, the unforgiveness, the deadly hatred to Dissenters, and the zeal for arbitrary power, which has distinguished Churchmen in all ages, and more particularly the *high* part of the Church of England; I cannot help therefore considering him as one of this order.

The design of his Pamphlet is manifestly to dissolve the spirit of union, and check the noble ardor prevailing thro' the continent; but his zeal so far out-runs his abilities, that there is the greatest reason to think that his Reverence has laboured to little effect.—His Discretion seems to be still less than his genius.—A man of common judgment would not so wantonly have attacked the general reigning principles and opinions of a people, whom he intends to seduce or intimidate out of their rights and privileges: For instance, I believe there are at least ninety-nine Americans in a hundred, who think that Charles the first was an execrable tyrant, that he met with no harder fate than he deserved, and that his two sons ought in justice to have made the same exit. To descant therefore on the criminality of the resistance made to that tyrant; to affect on every occasion giving the title of rebellion to the civil war which brought him to justice, is a degree of weakness, which no man who is not blinded by the dæmon of Jacobitism could possibly be guilty of. But to preach up in this enlightened age (as he does in almost express terms) passive obedience, is a mark of lunacy, or at least it proves that the moment a head begins to itch for a mitre, it loses the faculty of reasoning, for if the principle of passive obedience is admitted, the gracious Prince, for whom his Reverence professes so great a devotion is a downright usurper, and the Parliament of which he speaks so respectfully, Lords and Commons, are rebels and traitors.

The doctrines he aims to inculcate are as follow—*That the Parliament has a right to tax you without your consent; that the duty upon tea is no tax; that this duty is your only grievance; that the cause of Boston is their own concern; that it is not your cause; that the punishment of Boston is a just punishment; that it is lenient; that it is not equal to their crimes; that the Bostonians are rebels, traitors, and pampered fanatics; that the Congress are little better; that no misconduct of administration can justify or excuse open disrespect; that submission is to be paid to the higher powers, whatever character they be; that an Apostle enjoined submission to the tyrant Nero; that of all people under heaven the King's American subjects have the least cause for complaint; that the present confusion of the Colonies has been occasioned by false alarms; that none of your legal rights have been invaded; no injury has been done you, and consequently that you can never be justified in resenting that of which you have no reason to complain; that you are no judges of the rights of Parliament; that the Parliament ought to act according to their own judgment, not according to yours, even in things which concern you principally or solely; that they assert they have the right in question; that you have never proved they have not; that you have always believed or allowed they have it until the present occasion; that the Quebec Bill is a just and constitutional Bill; that the Canadians are likely to prove the best and most loyal subjects in his Majesty's American dominions; that there is too much reason to believe that the minds of the Americans are unprincipled, and their hearts disposed for rebellion; that since the reduction of Canada they have been bloated with a vain opinion of their own power and importance; that the Island of Great-Britain is able to govern* (that is to dragoon) *ten Americas; that the moment it is known that America is no longer under the protection of Great-Britain, all the maritime powers of Europe would join to ravage your sea ports, plunder and seize your ships merely for the pleasure of ravaging*; that all the maritime powers in the world would not dispossess Great-Britain of the empire of the sea even when America is separated from her.* Now I challenge the world to produce so many wicked sentiments, stupid principles, audaciously false assertions, and monstrous absurdities crouded together into so small a compass. All his positions are indeed so self-evidently absurd and false, that it would be an insult to American understandings, seriously to attempt refuting them. I shall only beg leave to take notice of the curious argument he uses to prove the duty on tea to be no tax, it is that, *unless we consent to the tax we are not to pay the duty. We may refuse purchasing it if we please.* The same logic would demonstrate that a duty on beer, candles, or soap would be no tax, as we are not absolutely obliged to drink beer; we may drink water, we may go to bed before it is dark, and we are not forced to wash our shirts. His assertion that Great-Britain, when divorced from her Colonies, will still hold the empire of the seas in spite of all the powers of the world, is still more ingenious. It amounts to this, that *without the possible means of procuring timber, iron, plank, masts, pitch, tar, or hemp, to furnish out a single frigate, they may build more ships than all the world put together*; that *when her nursery for seamen is destroyed, and all the commerce on which the existence of seamen depends, is annihilated, they will then be able to man more fleets than the whole universe put together.* But I am ashamed of trespassing on the public patience, in making strictures on such ridiculous articles. I shall therefore pass to some questions which have not been so much agitated, and on which if I mistake not, his Reverence lays the greatest stress; for as he modestly declares, that he has no opinion of your courage, it was natural for him to consider intimidation and terror, as the most powerful figures of rhetoric. *Regular armies from Great-Britain, Hessians, Hanoverians, royal standards erected, skilful Generals, legions of Canadians, and unnumbered tribes of savages; sword flaming in the front and rear, pestilence, desolation and famine,* are all marshalled in a most dreadful order by this church militant author.—But let us somewhat minutely examine the picture, and see whether, stript of its false colouring, it has any thing really terrifying. His reverence begins with assuring us, that there is no room to doubt, but that such an army as was employed in the reduction of Canada (that is an army of seven thousand men) would be more than sufficient for the conquest of all the disaffected American colonies, (which are in fact all the colonies) should *such* a resolution become necessary in order to reduce them to obedience. For my own part I think there is very great reason to doubt, that seven thousand, even of the best troops are able to conquer two hundred thousand of the most disorderly peasantry upon earth, if they are animated in defence of every thing they hold most dear and sacred; and there is still greater reason to doubt, that seven thousand very indifferent troops, composed of the refuse of an exhausted nation, few of whom have seen action of any kind, should be able to conquer two hundred thousand active, vigorous yeomanry, fired with the noble ardor, we see prevalent through the continent, all armed, all expert in the use of arms almost from their cradles. The success of Quebec it is true, does infinite honour to the English arms, the army was, I believe, only seven thousand, the enemy were perhaps more than double, but sixteen thousand men are not two hundred thousand. The fate of Canada depended upon one decisive action, but it is impossible to calculate how many victories must be gained before these colonies could be subdued, whereas a single victory by the colonies must decide the contest in their favour. In the affair of Quebec there is another circumstance to be considered, it was Wolfe, who commanded; a man of the most wonderful talents, formed to level all difficulties; to render the most despicable soldiery, instantaneously, an army of heroes. In short, the genius of the man was so extraordinary, the event was so extraordinary that no inferences can be drawn from it; but this without presumption may be affirmed that no general now existing in the British Service, would with double or treble his number have succeeded in the same circumstances. One thing more I must add in honour of that illustrious personage, that the same greatness of soul which qualified him to save his hereditary countries of his country, would have made him reject with horror the Halifax bills, which others, who are not endowed with conquering attributes, will with readiness accept.

It is notorious that Mr. Wolfe was not only the first of soldiers, but that he was a most liberal virtuous citizen, that he was passionately attached to the liberties of his country, and of mankind; and that he was particularly an enemy to large standing armies in time of peace. It is on the other hand remarkable, that all the advocates for standing armies; all those who are the fondest of the saddling and parade of war are the most active in avoiding real service.

This tremendous soothsayer, on the supposition that so great a miracle should happen in our favour, as that the trifling body of five hundred thousand men though firmly united (for every man in America, firmly united, would not amount to less) should be able to withstand his seven thousand; goes on to rattle in our ears, armies of Hessians and Hanoverians. I wish to Heaven he had for once deviated into probability and truth. I wish ten thousand of them could possibly be transported to-morrow. The purpose they would answer, is a purpose devoutly to be wished for; they would be an addition to this continent of just so many useful and excellent citizens, for I will venture to affirm, (affirming is infectious) that in less than four months not two of these ten thousand would remain with their Colours. But does not this Reverend Gentleman know, that in the year 1764 a convention was formed by most of the Princes of the empire, at the head of which convention were the Emperor himself and the King of Prussia, to prevent the alarming emigrations which threatened depopulation to Germany? Does he not know that no troops can march out of the empire without the consent of the empire? Does he not know that the Elector of Hanover and the Emperor are upon exceedingly ill terms? Does he not know that the Elector of Hanover and the King of Prussia are still upon worse? Is he sure that the Landgrave of Hesse would sell his troops (for as not one man would return back to their country, he must consider them as for ever sold?) Is he sure that as the finances of Great-Britain stand, the vast sum necessary for this purchase would be conveniently found? Is he sure that the State of Hanover would consent to such a draining of their country? I know not how it is; but his most excellent Majesty GEORGE the Third, who in England is justly esteemed the most gracious of Sovereigns, the wisest, greatest, and best of Kings, is not very popular in the Electorate of Hanover. These people seem to think it hard that two hundred and twenty thousand pounds should annually be drawn from them, for the purposes (as they conceive it) of corrupting the Members of St. Stephen's Chapel, in order to support the power and authority of a set of men, who from the beginning have been enemies to the succession of the Hanover line, and who shewed a particular animosity to their last and favourite Prince, George the Second; but these difficulties (great and unsurmountable as to a common mortal they appear) our divine Exorcist has in an instant conjured down, and by a single motion of his enchanted wand, has transported whole armies, in spite of their respective Princes, and without the consent of their respective States, from the interior parts of Germany across the Atlantic into the plains of New-England and Pennsylvania. But he does not confine himself to the introduction of his Germans. He proceeds next to erect the Royal Standard, to which he tells us that all who have the courage to declare themselves now friends to government, will undoubtedly resort, and these he says in a good cause, will be of themselves formidable to their opposers; Dreadfully formidable they must be indeed! There would resort to it, let me see, (for the respectable town of Rye have declared themselves a kind of neutrals, *rather than friends to government,*) there would resort to it, Mr. Justice Sewall, the honourable Mr. Paxton, Brigadier Ruggles, and about eight or ten more mandamus Councillmen, with perhaps twice their number of Expectants, and not than twenty more of the unrecanted Hutchinsonian Addressers.—These the four Provinces of New-England alone would send forth.—New-York would furnish six, seven, or probably eight volunteers from a certain knot, who are in possession or expectation of contracts, and the fourth part of a dozen of high flying Church of England Romanised Priests.—I represent to myself the formidable countenance, they will make, when arranged under the Royal or ministerial Standard, [illegible] terrors of the [illegible] with the tremendous [illegible] capital [illegible] exciting [illegible] ment, who are not [illegible] judgment of heaven should [illegible] thousand American Yeomanry (for we are assured by the same great authority that more than forty thousand cannot be brought to action) should stand the shock of this dreadful Phalanx.

[illegible] pardon for attempting to be ludicrous upon a [illegible] demands our utmost indignation.—I shall not therefore on the presumption that the People of England should be so lost to sense, virtue and spirit as to suffer their profligate Misrulers to persevere in their present measures, endeavour to state to you what is their force, and what is yours.—I shall endeavour to remove the false terrors which this writer would hold out, in order to intimidate you from the defence of your liberties and those of your posterity, that he and his similars may wallow in sinecures and benefices heaped up from the fruits of your labour and industry.

Great-Britain has, I believe, of infantry at home (comprehending Ireland, and exclusive of the guards) fifteen thousand men.—They find the greatest difficulty in keeping the regiments up to any thing near their establishment. What they are able to procure are of the worst sort. They are composed of the most debauched Weavers 'prentices, the scum of the Irish Roman Catholics, who desert upon every occasion, and a few, very few, Scotch, who are not strong enough to carry packs—This is no exaggeration; those who have been lately at Boston, represent the soldiers there (one or two regiments excepted) as very defective in size, and apparently in strength: But we shall be told they are still regulars, and regulars have an irresistable advantage.—There is, perhaps, more imposition in the term *regular troops*, than in any of the jargon which issues from the mouth of a Quack Doctor. I do not mean to insinuate, that a disorderly mob are equal to a trained

* This is perhaps the most preposterous idea that ever was hatched in a distempered brain. America (more particularly since the distractions in Poland have taken place) has been the great granary or *cella penaria* of Europe.—Is it possible to conceive that the different maritime powers should unite to deprive themselves of the chief means of subsistance, merely for the fun's sake? Is it not more natural to suppose that they would outbid each other for your friendship and commerce on which so much depends? When the Low Countries withdrew themselves from the dominion of Spain, did England, France, and the other Powers immediately set about ravaging their sea ports and seizing their ships? Did they not, on the contrary, exert themselves directly and indirectly to assist them? The case is similar, the event would be similar; and that Great-Britain would not be powerful enough at sea, when separated from her Colonies, to prevent this assistance, I shall refer my readers to Massie's Estimates, the authority of which has never been disputed, and which demonstrate, that more than half the naval power of Great-Britain stands on her American foundation.

(Turn to the last Page.)

New Advertisements.

By Order of His Honour the LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

IN Order to guard against the dreadful Calamity of FIRE, *Public Notice is hereby given*, to every Person living in or occupying any Room or Apartment in any of His Majesty's Barracks in *Charles-Town*, That they are hereby required, once in every Fortnight, during their Residence therein, to have their respective Chimnies carefully swept and cleaned; and, at their Neglect thereof (upon the first Information given) they will be removed out of said Barracks, and otherwise punished, with the utmost Rigour of the Law in such Cases provided.

JOHN POAUG, *Barrack-Master.*

WANTED immediately,
A Waiter for a TAVERN,
Enquire of WILLIAM EDWARDS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1774.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize, and General Goal-Delivery, begun and holden at BEAUFORT, for the District of Beaufort, on the 30th Day of November, 1774.

John-Baptist Bourquin, | Isaac Waight,
John Gray, senior, | Joachim Hardsteene,
Benjamin Wall, | Thomas Cater,
Thomas Chaplin, | William Reynolds,
George Threadcraft, | James Black, and
John Vauchier, | John Perkins,
Daniel Heyward, jun.

Being duly summoned and returned, to serve as GRAND-JURORS; and,

Thomas Cater, | William Sterling,
Robert Fairchild, | Cornelius McCarty,
Milcher Laughtenty, | Doct. Patrick Bower, and
Edmund Ellis, | James Gray,
Edward Stafford,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

This is to give Notice,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, by the Third Tuesday in MAY next.

Edward Davies, D. C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1774.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize, and General Goal-Delivery, begun and holden at NINETY-SIX, for the District of Ninety-Six, on Tuesday the 23th of November, 1774.

Andrew Nisl, and | John Cameron,

Being duly summoned, and returned, to serve as GRAND-JURORS,

Made Default, and were noted, for Non-Appearance:

This is to give Notice,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unless they shall make good sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, by the Third Tuesday in MAY next.

John Caldwell, D. C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1774.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer, and Terminer, Assize, and General Goal-Delivery, begun and holden at CAMDEN, for the District of Camden, on Saturday the 5th Day of November, 1774.

Richard Richardson, | and
Joseph Kirkland, | Nathaniel Bennet,

Being duly summoned, and returned, to serve as GRAND-JURORS; and,

Barnaby Pope, | John Rees,
John Kennerly, | Micajah Picket, and
John Egan, | Jacob Whitner,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

This is to give Notice,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money, of America, each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, by the Third Tuesday in MAY next.

John N. Ogletborpe, D.C.C. & P.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the CHARLES-TOWN LIBRARY SOCIETY, will be held on Tuesday the 10th of January next, at the Library Room in Union-Street, where the Members are desired to meet.

By Order of the President,
JOHN COLCOCK, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1774.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize, and General Goal-Delivery, begun and holden at GEORGE-TOWN, for the District of George-Town, on Saturday the 26th Day of November, 1774.

James Lane, | Adam McDonald, and
Paul Michan, | Thomas Cooper,

Being duly summoned, and returned, to serve as GRAND-JURORS; and

Francis McCall, | John Stewart,
William McDowell, | and,
John Larimore, | John Rembert, sen.

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted, for Non-Appearance:

This is to give Notice,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, by the Third Tuesday in MAY next.

James Cassels, D. C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1774.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize, and General Goal-Delivery, begun and holden at ORANGEBURGH, for the District of Orangeburgh, on Saturday the 5th Day of November, 1774.

Charles Heatley, | Thomas Newman,
George Hales, | and
James Baldrick, | Daniel Kelly,

Being duly summoned, and returned, to serve as GRAND-JURORS; and

John Newman, | Sadrick Parler,
Melchior Smith, | George Robinson,
Gersham Kelly, | and
Peter Corbin, | Richard Barklow,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

This is to give Notice,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds* and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds* Proclamation-Money of America, each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, by the Third Tuesday in MAY next.

James Caldwell, D. C. C. & P.

For LONDON,
(To sail the 20th of JANUARY,)
THE SHIP
PORTLAND,
JAMES WILSON, Master.

FOR Freight of Indico, or Deer-Skins, apply to said Master on board, now lying at *Champneys's* Wharf.

N. B. Excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

For SPAIN, PORTUGAL, Or COWES, and the MARKETS,
THE NEW SHIP
Countess of Dumfries,
Robert Eson, Master,

Built at Port-Royal in this Province, burthen One Thousand Barrels of Rice.

AND,
The BRIGANTINE
BETTY,
Wm. Kinnier, Master,
Burthen about Six Hundred Barrels of RICE.
For Freight, apply to
John Simpson, & Co.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 15, 1774.

THIS Day was held, the annual VISITATION of the PROVINCIAL FREE-SCHOOL. The young Gentlemen, in their several Departments, gave general Satisfaction to the Commissioners, and reflected particular Honour on the Care and Attention of their Teachers. Several Orations were pronounced; which, for Elegance of Composition and Propriety of Diction, were universally applauded.

The Commissioners would recommend this public Institution as an useful Seminary of liberal Education.

N. B. The School convenes on Monday the 9th of Jan.

To be LETT,

And may be entered upon the First *Day of* FEBRUARY *next*,

THE Subscriber's HOUSE, in *Meeting-Street*; having a large Garden, and every other Conveniency for a Family.—Apply in *Ansonborough*, to
THOMAS DOUGHTY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. THOMAS CAW, are hereby informed, that we are under an indispensable Necessity of remitting all the Monies arising from the said Estate to the Legatees in Great-Britain immediately, and that no Indulgence will be given after the first of March next.

ROBERT PHILP,
JOHN DEAS.

WHEREAS HENRY MINTHORNE, Tin-plate-Worker, proposes to leave the Province, he takes this Method to inform the Public, and those in particular who have any Demands against him, to send in their Accompts, that they may be settled:—As also those indebted to him, to discharge the same, without Loss of Time, otherwise their Accompts will be delivered into the Hands of an Attorney, to be sued for without Diffiction.

OFFICE,
REAL & PERSONAL ESTATES,
Are daily FOR SALE, viz.

HOUSES and LOTS in most Parts of CHARLES-TOWN.——LANDS and PLANTATIONS, in all Parts of the Province;——as likewise in GEORGIA.

NEGROES,
Of different Qualifications. *Also*,
All Kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted, with Punctuality and Dispatch.

AND,
On every First Monday *of the Month*,
WILL BE HELD,
A PUBLIC SALE, of all such PROPERTY as may be ordered for that Purpose, or any other Day, when required.

The Particulars of every Thing for Sale, may be known, at any Time, by applying personally, or by Letter.

☞ MONEY, in any Sum, wanted at Interest, upon the best Security in the Province; and do engage to have the Interest settled within Ten Days after due.

ANY Person desirous of having his Property in HOUSES insured, may have it done upon easy Terms—and every Endeavour will be used, to give a general Satisfaction.

For Sale by private Contract,

NUMBER 1. A Lot of Land fronting on the Bay of Charles-Town, containing 97 Feet, and 25 in Breadth, being the very best Situation for a Store or Stores in Town, having a Front on said Bay on a Street running parallel with the Exchange, and one Street to the Eastward of said Lot. The Purchaser of this Lot need not be under any Apprehension of not being permitted to build thereon, as the Tenor of the original Grant and all the Titles since, from my Predecessors, have no Restriction; and Land in the same Circumstances on which Part of the Exchange is built, was paid for as private Property by Mr. Simmons.

Number 2. A Lot and Store in Possession of Messrs. Blaikie, rented at 270*l.* with a Store adjoining.

Number 3. A Lot and Store in Possession of Mr. Brower, and a Lot adjoining, which for an additional Sum of 500*l.* will rent for 900*l.*

Number 4. A Lot and Stores in Possession of Mr. Turpin and Messrs. Crouch & Gray, rented at 430*l.*—Twelve Months Credit, with Interest from the Date, on giving good Security.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

N. B. The whole Wharf being the best Situation, and most accustomed one in Town, together with the above Lots and Stores, and all others on said Wharf, with the Dock, if a Purchaser applies, will be sold at so reasonable a Price, as to bring 12 per Cent. on the Purchase Money, allowing for Clerks Wages and Negro Hire; and by laying out an additional Sum of 5000*l.* more in Buildings, the Income on that Sum will be 30 per Cent. at least.

For Sale, by private Contract,

THE Subscriber's valuable Plantation on Santee River, containing by a late Survey, Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land; about 800 Acres is Swamp suitable for Corn, Rice or Indico, and the Remainder is high Land suitable for Corn and Indico; there are several several Conveniences for Reservoirs. On the said Plantation is an established Ferry, which at present rents for 400*l.* per Year, without Attendance or any Expence to the Proprietor. The said Land is equal in Quality to any thereabouts. The Terms of Payment will be made easy to the Purchaser. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. JOHN SIMPSON & Co. in Charles-Town.

JAMES MURRAY.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON that understands Accompts, and is capable of managing a Store;—would rather be placed in the Country than Town:—As he understands the Management of Negroes, he flatters himself that he could give Satisfaction in the Plantation Business.

Any Person whom this may suit, in either Branch, may, by leaving their Address at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office on the Bay, near the Exchange, will be waited on.

STOPT, on the 21st of Dec. Inst.
By a NEGRO,
A Black CARDINEL,

Which was offered for Sale.—The Owner may have it again, by paying for this Advertisement, and giving a small Reward to the one that stopt it.——Apply at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office, near the Exchange.

RUN AWAY,

From the Estate of JOSEPH FABIAN's Plantation near Wiltown, in St. Paul's Parish,

A Negro Man named JOBSON,

Had on when he went away, a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches; he is pretty remarkable in being very stout and strong built, particularly about his Breast and Shoulders, has lost one of his fore Teeth, and lisps a little for want of it; he is about five Feet six Inches high, was seen on Saturday the 17th Instant passing Wallis's Bridge, and it is thought he was making for Goose Creek, Santee, or Four-Holes, where he has some Acquaintances, particularly at Mr. M'Kelvie's, Santee. A Reward of TEN POUNDS and all reasonable Charges will be paid for delivering him to the Warden of the Workhouse in Charles-Town, or to me upon the said Plantation.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

December 22d, 1774.

SINCE the return of the Delegates to their respective Homes, we find the Union of the Colonies so complete, that the Proceedings of the late General Congress have, every where, met with the fullest Approbation—and that, in every Colony, the People are determined most religiously to observe and adhere to, every Article of the Continental Association.—The Colonies of Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, have thanked and re-chosen their Delegates; as it is thought every other Colony will do—They do not, any where, neglect training the Militia, and providing themselves with Arms and Ammunition: and the Cannon that were mounted on Fort-George, at Newport (except Four) were, on the 9th and 10th Instant, removed from thence, together with the Shot, &c. belonging thereto, to Providence, 35 Miles up the River, "where they may be easily conveyed into the Country, "to meet the Indians and Canadians with which the "Colonies are threatened."

Late Letters from England, strongly recommend Unanimity to the Colonies, as the grand Essential, to preserve that Freedom which the Americans desire to hold under the old English Constitution—for, says one of them, "of that Union is firm and complete, you cannot fail to "persevere, and to succeed.——"

The follwing is the most complete List we have yet been able to procure, of the Gentlemen elected, by Ballot, on the 19th Instant, to represent this Colony in the general Convention of Committees, to be holden here on Wednesday the 11th of January next, viz.

For the Parish of CHRIST-CHURCH.

John Rutledge, Esq;	John Sandford Dart, Esq;
Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Esq;	Gabriel Capers, Esq;
Clement Lempriere, Esq;	Mr. Isaac Legaré.

ST. THOMAS and ST. DENNIS.

John Huger, Isaac Harleston, James Akin } Esqrs.	John Moore, Roger Pinckney, William Parker } Esqrs.

ST. ANDREW'S.

William Scott, William Cattell, Thomas Bee } Esqrs.	Col. Thomas Fuller, Capt. Benjamin Stone, Isaac Rivers, Esq.

ST. PAUL'S.

Thomas Ferguson, Benjamin Elliott, George Haig } Esqrs.	Robert Williams, Charles Elliott } Esqrs. Mr. Robert Ladson.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Hon. Rawlins Lowndes,	William Skirving, Esq;
Col. James Parsons,	Philip Smith, Esq;
James Skirving, Esq;	Mr. Edmund Hyrne.

ST. JOHN'S, COLLETON County.

William Gibbes, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Legaré, jun.
Cha. Cotesw. Pinckney, Esq;	Mr. Benjamin Jenkins,
Thomas Evance, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Tucker.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S.

Col. Stephen Bull.	John Bull, Esq;
Col. Benjamin Garden,	*William Bull*, and *Isaac Macpherson*, Esqrs. had
John Ward, Esq;	equal Votes.
Isaac Motte, Esq;	

ST. HELENA, which includes Beaufort, Port-Royal.

Col. Stephen Bull,	Mr. Daniel De Saussure,
Thomas Rutledge, Esq;	Mr. John Barnwell, jun.
Mr. Daniel Heyward, jun.	Capt. John Joyner.

ST. PETER'S.

Col. Stephen Bull,	Cornelius Dupont, Esq;
William Williamson, Esq;	Gideon Dupont, Esq;
Thomas Middleton, Esq;	Mr. Philotheos Chiffelle.

ST. GEORGE'S, DORCHESTER.

David Oliphant, Esq;	John Matthewes, jun. Esq;
Benjamin Waring, Esq;	Mr. Richard Walter,
William Sanders, Esq;	Mr. Richard Waring.

ST. JAMES'S, GOOSE-CREEK.

Thomas Smith, sen. Esq;	John Parker, Esq;
Col. Benjamin Singelton,	Benjamin Smith, Esq;
John Izard, Esq;	John Wright, Esq;

ST. JOHN'S, BERKLEY County.

James Ravenell, Esq;	Mr. Francis Marion,
Capt. Job Marion,	Mr. Gabriel Gignilliat,
Mr. Daniel Ravenell,	Mr. John Prierson.

ST. JAMES, SANTEE.

Daniel Horry, Thomas Horry, Paul Douxsaint, } Esqrs.	Tho. Lynch, jun. Edward Jerman, Capers Boone, } Esqrs.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

John Gaillard, Esq;	Peter Sinkler, Esq;
Philip Porcher, Esq;	Capt. Gabriel Marion,
Charles Cantey, Esq;	Mr. James Sinkler.

PRINCE FREDERICK'S.

Theodore Gaillard, Esq;	Mr. Samuel Richbourg,
Capt. Adam McDonald,	Mr. Anthony White,
Thomas Port, Esq;	Mr. Benjamin Screven.

NINETY-SIX DISTRICT.

Le Roy Hammond, Esq;	John Purves, Esq;
John Lewis Gervais, Esq;	Col. John Savage,
Major Andrew Williamson	Patrick Calhoun, Esq;
Col. James Mayson,	Richard Rapley, Esq;
Edward Rutledge, Esq;	Mr. Francis Salvador.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew's Parish, at Edmundsbury Chapel, on Monday the 19th Day of December, 1774.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, sen. Esq; Chairman.

RESOLVED, that the Association entered into by the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS at Philadelphia, in September last, has met with the approbation of this meeting.

RESOLVED, That the Delegates sent to represent this province in the late congress at Philadelphia, are the propereſt persons, to finish the undertaking which they have already begun with applause.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended, in the strongest terms, to the gentlemen deputed to represent this parish, at the provincial meeting to be held in Charles-Town on the 11th day of January 1775, that they discharge the trust reposed in them, by a punctual attendance at the time and place appointed.

RESOLVED, That the inhabitants of this parish, convinced of the justice and equity, of some compensation being made from the Rice to the Indico Planters, recommend to their deputies, that the most reasonable mode which may be proposed at the provincial meeting in January next, be adopted, in order to make that necessary compensation. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

Last Week arrived here from Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Rees, and the Rev. Mr. Gourlay, two dissenting Clergymen.

Last Monday Nicholas Eveleigh, Esq; with Mrs. Eveleigh, returned, by Land, from the Northern Colonies.

His Majesty's Packet-Boat Swallow, commanded by Captain William Copeland.

On Wednesday last arrived here, in the Ship Newmarket, Captain Gilbert Wilson, from London, Capt. Fairlamb, of the Royal Artillery, Mr. Felix Warley, and Mr. George Blaikie.

On Thursday last David Rhind, Esq; was married, to Miss Elizabeth Cleiland, Daughter of the late Doctor John Cleiland.

Yesterday se'nnight arrived here, by Land, from the Northern Colonies, Mr. Francis Huger, of this Colony; Mr. Carter, and Doct. Moorewood.

This Day arrived here from the Northern Colonies, William Bull, Esq; of this Colony, Mr. White, of New-Jersey, and some other Passengers.

Considerable Quantities of Goods have arrived from Great-Britain, &c. since our last, which according to the First Article of the Grand Continental Association ought not to have been imported here after the 1st Day of December; but not an Owner of a single Package, has offered the least Objection, to a Compliance with the 10th Article of the said Association; in Consequence of which, the Committee appointed for that Purpose, continue selling such Goods at public Vendue.

Price of RICE 50s. per 100 lb.—Quantity exported 15,340 Tierces.

Price of INDICO, best Sort, 32s. 6d. to 35s. the Pound.—Quantity exported 614,636 Pounds.

Timothy's Marine List.

Dec.	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
20th.	Scooner Betsy & Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
21st.	Ship Newmarket, Gilbert Wilson,	London
	Bark Neptune, John Wilson,	Rotterdam
	Brigt. Mary & Elizabeth, Tho. Parmiter,	Lisbon
22d.	Brigt. Elliott, John Waring,	Newry
	Brigt. Union, Zach. Burchmore,	Salem
23d.	Ship Two Brothers, Benjamin Jones,	Georgia
26th.	Ship Cato John, Denniston,	Cape-Fear
	Bark Hopewell, John Ails,	Liverpoole
	Bark Betty, William Wood,	Liverpoole
	Bark Lowther, Thomas Colman,	London
	Brigt. Seanymph, William Moore,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Liberty, Stephen Seymour,	St. Martins
	Sloop Hetty, David Tines,	Jamaica

Dec.	Sailed,	*For*
20th.	*Snow Swallow (Pact.) C. Wm. Copeland*,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Pitt, Joseph Everett,	Jamaica
26th.	Ship Clibborn, Wm. Thomas,	Cowes
	Ship Minerva, Robert Grinly,	Falmouth
	Ship Quæro, Edward Rolland,	Gibraltar
	Ship Milford, William Levitt,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Dominica Packet, Wm. Room,	Bristol
	Brigt. Badger, Thomas Coward,	Oporto
	Scooner Adventure, Clem. Conyers,	Antigua
	Sloop Two Friends, Jacob Johnson,	Jamaica
	Sloop Elizabeth, Stafford Dickinson,	St. Eustatius

Remain windbound or cleared, *For*

Ship Lesten, Roger Bartlett,	London
Bark Hawke, John Coupland,	Cowes
Brigt. Friendship, Tho. Newell,	Cadiz
Scooner Thorogood, William Pitt,	Georgia
Scooner Ch. Tn. & Sav. Pac. J. Turner,	Georgia

May sail betwixt this and our next.

Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
Ship George, Alex. Alexander,	Lisbon
Snow Arabella, Robert Anderson,	Cadiz
Brigt. Elizabeth, James Rankin,	Barcelona
Brigt. Nelly, James Webster,	Oporto
Brigt. Charming Jenny, Rich. Brewer,	Jamaica
Brigt. Betsy, George Fowler,	New-York
Scooner Britannia, Benjamin Boden,	Lisbon
Scooner Cha. Polly, Tho. Herriott,	St. Eustatius
Sloop Three Friends, Josiah Hunt,	Bermuda

Entered out besides the above, *For*

Ship Polly, Friend Streeton,	Oporto
Ship Hayley, James Scott,	London
Ship Lillies, Hercules Angus,	Lisbon
Ship Ann, Patrick Miller,	Gosport
Ship Pitt, Joseph Chesman,	Lisbon
Ship Fair-American, Jos. Harrington,	Cowes
Ship Hester, Stephen Beeston,	London
Ship Sally, Isaac Burton,	London
Ship Polly, Samuel Ayres,	London
Snow Kingston Pa. Wm. Mattocks,	Bristol
Brigt. Elliott, John Waring,	Gosport
Snow Fisher & Friendship, W. Forrester,	Falmouth
Brigt. Betty, William Kinnier,	Falmouth
Brigt. Leisure-Hour, Jos. Thomson,	St. Eustatius
Brigt. Charles-Town Pac. S. Wright,	Philadelphia
Brigt. Jolliff, William Reed,	Lisbon

Other Vessels in Port.

His Majesty's Sloop Tamar, C. Thornbrough,	
Ship Taunton, John Fowler,	Jamaica
Ship Liberty & Property, John Martin,	
Ship Countess of Dumfries, Robert Eden,	
Ship King George, John Tapp,	
Snow La Despencer (Packet) C. [illegible] Pond,	Falmouth
Brigt. Sebenia, Walter Clarke,	
Brigt. Speedwell, Fabinus Palmer,	
Brigt. Africa, James Clark,	
Scooner Little Dick, Peter Harrison,	
Scooner Cicely, Paul Pritting,	
Scooner Ch. Nancy, James Righton,	
Sloop Polly, Edward Coddington,	
Sloop Liberty, Samuel Moore,	
Sloop Francis, Francis Cunningham,	
Sloop Live-Oak, John Mitchell,	
Sloop Hope, Nicholas Vallette,	
Sloop Sarah, Edward Hipkin,	
Sloop Dove, Josiah Thacher,	
Sloop Sally, Joseph Craig,	

Advertisements.

For LONDON,
THE SHIP
SALLY,
Isaac Burton, *Master*.

For Freight of about 300 Barrels of Rice, agree with the said Master, or MILES BREWTON.

JOURNALS OF THE CONGRESS,

HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA,

The FIFTH of SEPTEMBER,

CONTAINING

THEIR PROCEEDINGS,

including the ADDRESS to the CANADIANS, properly certified as a true Copy, by the Secretary of the Congress, Sold for the Benefit of the Printer thereof in Philadelphia; by THOMAS GADSDEN.

For LONDON,
THE SHIP
HESTER,
Stephen Beeston, *Master*.

A New Ship, burthen about 1300 Barrels of Rice, half of her Cargo already engaged, and will be ready to take on board on Monday next. For Freight of the Remainder, or of Indico and Deer Skins, apply to

James Bentham & Co.
On *Rowand's* Wharf.

For GOSPORT,
THE SHIP
LESTON,
Roger Bartlett, Master,

HAS very genteel Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 15th of December. For Passage apply to said Master at Rowand's Wharf, or

James & Neilson.

Who have received by the said Vessel,
A Quantity of New-England Pine Boards, Sweet Cyder, Superfine Flour, &c.

For *NEW-YORK*,
OR THE
WEST-INDIES,
THE BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,
John Lewis, Master.

For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or

Levinus Clarkson.

IMPORTED in said Vessel from QUEBEC, about Twenty HORSES, among which are some good Matches.

This is to Give Notice,

(For the LAST TIME)

TO all Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALEXANDER MICHIE, deceased, that all Bonds, Notes, or open Accompts, which are not IMMEDIATELY discharged, will be put in Suit, without Reserve; there being an absolute Necessity of bringing the Affairs of that Estate, to an immediate Conclusion:—And, all Persons, having legal Demands against the same, are earnestly requested to send their Accompts, properly authenticated, as soon as possible, to

6 w. GEORGE OGILVIE, *Administrator.*

To be Chartered,
To any Part of the West-Indies,
THE SLOOP
DOVE,
Lying at *Beale's* Wharf. Enquire on board the said Sloop, or
JEREMIAH BROWER.

To be SOLD,
At the CHEAP SHOP,
Next Door to TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office, on the* BAY,

RUM, WINE, BRANDY, GIN, Scotch BARLEY, Scotch and Irish Herrings, by the Keg or Barrel;—also, fresh Mackrels, in Barrels, Carolina BEEF, in Barrels, Northward POTATOES, Kegs of Bisket, Sugar, Coffee, and Chocolate;—a Variety of Bowls, Mugs, Dishes, and Plates, enamelled Freemasons Arms; a Variety of Table Linen, Negro Stockings, some Boys Shoes, Channel Pumps, &c. which will be sold cheap for CASH ONLY, by

LAUGHLIN MARTIN.

To be Sold at public Vendue,

At 10 o'Clock in the FORENOON,
On MONDAY, the 19th of *January*,
At the House of James Purcell, *in* Beresford's *Alley*,

HIS Household-Furniture, consisting of Beds, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, a Bureau, Mahogany Tables, Fire-Grates, China and Earthen Ware, Table and other Linen, two excellent Guns, a Pair of Pistols, and some useful Kitchen Utensils, &c.

AND,

On WEDNESDAY, *the* Twenty-first
Will be SOLD,
At the same Place,

THREE handy NEGROES; the remaining Stock of LIQUORS on Hand, namely, Madera, Frontiniac, two Quarter-Casks of rich Orange Shrub, Rums, Brandy, 150 Dozen of Parker's Porter, and a Quantity of empty Bottles.

disciplined body of men; but I mean, that all the essentials necessary to form infantry for real service may be acquired in a few months.* I mean, that it is very possible for men to be cloathed in red, to be expert in all the tricks of the parade, to call themselves regular troops, and yet, by attaching themselves principally or solely to the tinsel and show of war, be totally unfit for real service.—This, I am told, is a good deal the case of the present British Infantry: If they can acquit themselves tolerably in the puerile reviews exhibited for the amusement of royal Masters and Misses, in Hyde Park or Wimbledon Common, it is sufficient.

In the beginning of the late war, some of the most esteemed regular regiments were sent over to this country; they were well dressed; they were well powdered; they were perfect masters of their manual exercise; they fired together in platoons; but fatal experience taught us, that they knew not how to fight.—While your Militia were frequently crowned with success, these regulars were defeated or baffled for three years successively in every part of the continent—at length, indeed (after repeated losses and disgraces) they became excellent troops, but not until they had absolutely forgotten every thing which, we are assured, must render regulars quite irresistable. The corps sent from this country under General Monckton was, I believe, for its number, one of the best armies that ever was led to conquest, and yet, if I have been rightly informed, there was not a single regiment of them that could go through the manual exercise, or at best, they performed it most wretchedly—It is likewise said, that when, after their glorious and rapid conquest of Martinico, they were joined by the spruce regiments from Europe; such was their uncouth appearance, that they were scarce honoured with the title of Soldiers by those Gentlemen. Upon the whole, it is most certain, that men may be smartly dressed, keep their arms bright, be called regulars, be expert in all the anticks of a review, and yet be very unfit for real action.—It is equally certain, that a Militia, by confining themselves to essentials, by a simplification of the necessary manœuvres, may become, in a very few months, a most formidable infantry.—The Yeomanry of America have, besides infinite advantages, over the peasantry of other countries; they are accustomed from their infancy, to fire-arms; they are expert in the use of them:—Whereas the lower and middle people of England are, by the tyranny of certain laws almost as ignorant in the use of a musket, as they are of the ancient Catapulta. The Americans are likewise, to a man, skilful in the management of the instruments necessary for all military works: such as spades, pickaxes, hatchets, &c. Taking, therefore, all circumstances into consideration, there will no rashness in affirming, that this continent may have formed for action, in three or four months, an hundred thousand infantry: For as to the assertion of one friendly adviser, *that no more than forty thousand could act to advantage*, I confess I do not understand it, nor does he, I believe, understand himself.—If he means that sixty thousand men cannot be ranged in a field capable of containing only forty thousand, we shall all agree with him; but how in the operations of a war upon a vast continent double this number should be a disadvantage, I can have no conception.

Let one simple general plan be adopted for the formation and subdivision of your battalions; let them be instructed only in so much of the manual exercise as to prevent confusion, and accidents in loading and firing; let them be taught to form, to retreat, to advance, to change their front, to rally by their colours; let them be taught to reduce themselves from a line of fire to a line of impression, that is, from two deep, to four, six, or eight.—This is all so easy and simple, that it may be acquired in three months. Let some plan of this sort be adopted, I say, and there is no doubt but that, in the time I have prescribed, you may have an army on foot of seventy, eighty, or an hundred thousand men, equal to all the services of war.

Should this be admitted, it will be still objected, that you have no able officers to conduct you. I do not know that you have; but it is certain that those sent to dragoon you have better? I have taken some pains to inform myself what methods these Gentlemen, said to be bred to arms, take to qualify themselves in a superior degree for the profession. What is their rotine of instruction? Do they read much? I am assured that they no not; from books alone the theory of war can be acquired, and the English service in times of peace affords them no practical lessons; for mounting guard once or twice a week, or the preparation for the review of a single regiment can never be esteemed as such. †

* There cannot be a stronger illustration of the truth here advanced, than the Prussian army.—They are composed of about one third of the King's own subjects, two thirds foreigners.—The third, consisting of his own subjects, are, when the exercising season is over, (which lasts six or seven weeks) suffered to return to their families, and attend to the business of husbandry—half of the other two thirds, consisting of foreigners, are not only permitted, but encouraged to work at their trades in the garison towns, and never touch a musket for the rest of the year, so that, in fact, only one third are, in the modern language, to be called regular Soldiers;—these generally make their escape the first opportunity: It may be said, therefore, that the King of Prussia has gained all his victories with a sort of Militia.

† It is much to be lamented, that the Gentlemen of the Army do not apply more of the many leisure hours they have upon their hands to reading.—The majority of them are of a generous disposition, which, did they cultivate, by conversing with the great historians and orators of antiquity, and the more liberal political writers of our own country, a standing army would be something less an object of jealousy to all virtuous citizens.—We might perhaps see them instead of being advocates and partizans of the present Ministry, a check upon their wickedness. I am inclined to think that few or none of the officers have condescended to inform themselves of the merit of the present contest—Let me conjure them for once to read coolly and candidly the whole process, afterwards to lay their hands upon their hearts, and answer, whether the People of America in general, and of Boston in particular, are "more sinned against or sinning?"

Now I am upon the subject of the Officers of the Army, I take the opportunity of mentioning, with the respect due to him, one Gentleman of high rank amongst them—The conduct of his conduct while in command, was so liberal, and his letters, quoted in the House of Commons, were so fair, candid and friendly to this Continent, that he is entitled to the thanks of America.—He is indeed of a country that owes not only its prosperity but its existence to the same principles which actuate America.

Another circumstance, Americans, may be added for your comfort. It has been allowed by some of the most candid of the regulars themselves, that during the last war upon this continent, your countrymen the provincial Field-Officers were in general more understanding and capable than their own of the same rank. But the history of the civil war in the year 1641, furnishes us with the strongest instances that excellent officers may be soon formed from Country Gentlemen, Citizens, Lawyers, and Farmers.—The Parliament's army (or as our priestly writer would call them) the rebellious Republicans, were chiefly composed of this class of men.—In the beginning of this war, they were treated with the same affected contempt, and almost in the same opprobrious terms as you, the people of America, are by your friendly and decent adviser.

Whoever would infer from the tenor of these papers, that the writer is desirous of precipitating, or could look with indifference upon the calamities of a civil war, does him great injustice. He considers them with all the horror natural to a feeling man and honest citizen. He execrates the memory of those men to whom they may justly be attributed, but he is persuaded that they never originated, (at least in states or any considerable extent) in the turbulent dispositions of the people, nor in the arts of demagogues, but in the oppression of their rulers, in the wantonness, folly, pride, or avarice of Kings, Ministers, or Governors. The Griffers of Switzerland, the Grandees of Holland, the Lauds and Staffords of England, were the undoubted authors of the tragedies acted in their respective countries: And if this continent should be stained with the blood of a single citizen, it can never be charged to the unreasonable pretensions of the people, but to the Barnards, Hutchinsons, and some other traitors of a similar stamp.

He is convinced, that being prepared for a civil war is the surest means of preventing it; that to keep the swords of your enemies in their scabbards, you must whet your own.—He is convinced, that remonstrances, petitions, prayers and supplications will make no impression on our callous Court and abandoned Parliament; England, Ireland, America, even Guernsey, Jersey and Minorca, are witnesses of their inefficacy.—He is convinced, that fear alone can operate; there are symptoms that it already begins to operate;—the monster, Tyranny, already begins to pant, press her now with ardor, and she is down; already the Ministry have expressed in their letters an inclination to make some concessions; to meet you half way: which, I suppose, may be construed thus, that as they find they have it not in their power to establish, by force, the despotism which they aimed at, they shall be very well satisfied, if you will just cede so much of your rights and privileges, as will enable them, by extending their pecuniary influence and sapping your virtue, to take away the rest at their leisure.

There now remains, people of America, one consideration which (however it may be taken) I think it my duty to offer. History tells us that the free states of Greece, Thebes, Sparta, Athens, and Syracuse, were all in their turns subjugated by the force or art of tyrants. They almost all in their turns recovered their liberty and destroyed their tyrants. The first act upon the recovery of their liberty was, to demolish those badges of slavery, citadels, Strong holds, and military tenements; the Switzers did the same; the people of England (lost in corruption and lethargy as they are) could never be prevailed upon to suffer barracks amongst them; even the courtly Blackstone is startled at the idea. No separate camps, no barracks, no inland fortresses says he, should be allowed; in fact, wherever barracks are, freedom cannot be said to exist, or she exists so lamely as scarcely to deserve the name.

It is worth your consideration Americans, whether these badges shall remain or no.——I shall now conclude, brave citizens, with invoking the Almighty God from whom all virtues flow, to continue you in that spirit of unanimity and vigour which must insure your success, and immortalize you through all ages, as the Champions and patrons of the human race.

The Subscribers Give Notice,

THAT their Co-partnership will, by mutual Consent, expire at the End of this Year. And, in order to make a speedy Settlement of their Affairs (neither of the Parties intending to continue Business) they will SELL OFF very low, for *Ready Money*,

Their valuable Stock of Goods;

Which consists of a LARGE ASSORTMENT, laid in on *the very best Terms*: And will also sell, *for Credit* to good Customers, such Articles as they may have for Sale, but decline buying out Goods from other Stores.

☞ Any Persons purchasing to a considerable Amount, may be supplied very reasonably, provided the Terms of Payment are agreeable; and the larger the Purchase, the lower the Goods will be sold.

☞ They earnestly request all those whose Accompts will become due in *January*, to make early Payment, or settle to their Satisfaction:——And those Persons, whose Accompts have been long due, must not expect any further Indulgence.

Hawkins, Petrie, & Co.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Plantation of Mr. *John Holloway*, at the *Cherawes*, about the latter End of *April* or Beginning of *May* last, a bright bay GELDING, fourteen Hands high, rising six Years old, a small Star in his Forehead, the Inside of the near hind Foot near the Hoof white, a grey Trail, branded on the mounting Shoulder M. in Circle. Any Person taking up and delivering said Horse to Mr. *William Alston*, *William Henry Mills*, Esq; or Mr. *John Holloway*, at the *Cheraws*, or to me in *George-Town*, shall receive TEN POUNDS Currency Reward, and all reasonable Charges; and if proved to be stolen, TWENTY POUNDS like Money, will be paid, on Conviction of the Offender.

WILLIAM MASON.

STRAYED (the 7th of October last) from the Pasture of Mr. Starnes, at the Irish Church, a dark bay GELDING, about 13¼ Hands high; branded on the mounting Buttock AG joining, and is rising 7 Years next Spring.—Whoever will return him to me, in King-street, opposite the Old Goal, or to Mr. *Laughlin Martin*, on the Bay, near the Exchange, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

THOMAS McCLELLAN.

To be SOLD on the Premises,

On Tuesday *the 24th of* January *next*,

If a fair Day, if not, on the first that happens after,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. SARAH ELLIOTT, *late of Wappoo*,

A Plantation on Combahee, fronting the river to the South, and bounding on the East by lands of Mr. Thomas Nichols, on the North by Lands of Mr. John-Cato Fields, and on the West by Lands of John Deas, Esq; which Plantation or Tract of Land contains 1972 Acres more or less, and of which by actual Survey agreeable to the Plat, 1153 Acres are of fresh Water Marsh and Tide Swamp, inferior to no Rice Land on Combahee River. *Also*, 120 Acres or thereabouts of back Swamp, very fit for a Reservoir, which may be kept ten Feet deep, and by a Canal the Water may be conveyed to the Barn, where a Water Machine may be erected to beat out the whole Crop, which, with little Trouble might be taken from the Barn Door to the River in a Flat. The remaining 697 Acres is fine Oak and Hickory Land, esteemed the best for Indico and Corn. About 100 Acres of the Rice Land are under Dams, and have been planted several Years, with a suitable Proportion of high Land for Provisions.—The Barn, Overseer's House, and other Plantation Buildings, are situated on a pretty high Hill, which immediately overlooks the Rice Land, and commands an extensive Prospect down the River, and a View of Combahee Ferry, which is but a few Miles distant. If the above Tract should be thought too much for the Purchase of one Plantation, it may on the Day of Sale, if desired by the Purchasers, be divided into two Tracts, having every Advantage for that Purpose. *Also*, at the same Time and Place will be SOLD, the Provisions and Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Plantation Tools, &c.

AND,

On *WEDNESDAY*,

The 8th Day of February *following*,

On the Premises, if a fair Day,

Or the first that happens after, at WAPPOO, *six Miles from* ASHLEY-FERRY,

Will be SOLD,

THE Plantation where THOMAS ELLIOTT, Esq; deceased, for many Years resided; which Tract contains 850 Acres, and of which 120 is fine Rice Land already dammed, and produces as good Crops as any in that Parish; this Field may be made a good Reservoir sufficient to flow a good Field below, as there are 400 Acres of hard Marsh that may be made into a good Rice Field, or converted into rich Meadow.—The high Land is either all good for Indico, Corn, or Pasture, and its Vicinity to Charles-Town, with the Advantage of a Landing to the Door, renders it very convenient for attending the Markets. Near the River is an Island containing about 20 Acres, covered with fine Live Oak, fit for Ship Timbers. There are few Plantations in St. Andrew's Parish so valuable. *Also*, the Stock of Cattle, consisting of 80 Head of Cows, and 12 Head of Oxen, which will be set up in Herds of ten or twenty at a Time; also the Hogs, Sheep, some good riding and draught Horses, a Riding Chair and Chaise almost new, some Carts, and two Canoes, one an extraordinary good Boat, built by Mr. Bryan, 27 Feet long, and 4 Feet wide, the other 25 Feet long, and 3 Feet 9 Inches wide, both of Cypress; also, the Houshold Furniture, consisting of Beds, Chairs, Tables, and such other Articles as are generally used in Families.

AND,

On Thursday *the 23d of* FEBRUARY,

At Mr. JAMES STRICKLAND'S

About a Mile from CHARLES-TOWN, *called* New-Market, *if not, on the first Day after*,

Will be SOLD,

SIXTY-FIVE

As valuable NEGROES

As any in this Country, among whom are one good Man and several fine Women Cooks, two Shoemakers, Coopers, Sawyers, Boatmen, Market-Men, Handy Boys and Girls.

And, at the same Time and Place, will be Sold,

Two TENEMENTS under one Roof, at the upper End of Tradd-street, on the Corner of Friend-street, which Tenements rent for £.600 per Annum, and have every Convenience for a Family, with Chair-House, Stable, Garden, &c. to each; they are all lately thoroughly repaired, and new shingled, and being are as good as just built.

AND,

On the first Day of March

At the House in which Mrs. SARAH ELLIOTT *resided, in* Tradd-street, CHARLES-TOWN,

Will be SOLD,

All the Houshold Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

BEDS, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Plate, China, &c. Two Years Credit will be allowed from the Day of Sale, for all Sums above Two HUNDRED POUNDS, paying Interest, and giving approved Security to the Executors.

All Persons having lawful Demands against the Estate of THOMAS ELLIOTT, Esq; late of Wappoo, or Mrs. SARAH ELLIOTT, are desired to send in their Demands properly attested, and those indebted to either of the Estates, are requested to make Payment by the 25th of March, 1775, to

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM SCOTT,
BARNARD ELLIOTT,
} Executors.

MR. LEONARD ASKAW, informs me of the following STRAYS, viz.—A black Mare, no white Spot on her, aged, branded on the off Buttock P.

A roan MARE, seven Years old, branded on the off Shoulder G P.

A sorrel STALLION COLT, about four Years old, thirteen Hands high, a Blaze in his Forehead, has neither Brand or Dott.

A dark bay COLT, two Years old, a little white down his Face, about 12 Hands high, has neither Brand or Dot.—The Owners may prove their Property, before

JOHN COR[illegible]